



Série N°1

↳ Continuité
↳ Dérivation
↳ Étude des fonctions

Exercice 1

Calculer les limites suivantes :

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}-2x^2}{x+1}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3+1}{2x^4-4}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2+1}{x^2+5}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{x-2}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x^2 - 2x + 7$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x^3+x} - x$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -2x^3 + 2x + 4$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3x^3 - 2x$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|3-x|}{x^2-9}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2x^2+x}{x^2+4}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-x}}{x-1}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-x^2}{\sqrt{x}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2+1} + x$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x}-1}{x+1}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x+6}-3}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - \sin 2x}{x^2}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2-5x+4}{x-4}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3x}{x^2+2|x|}$

Correction

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}-2x^2}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -2x = -\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3+1}{2x^4-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3}{2x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2+1}{x^2+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2}{x^2} = 3$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-2}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2}-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{x+2})^2 - (2)^2}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+2}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}+2} = \frac{1}{4}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3x^2 - 2x + 7 = 3 \times (2)^2 - 2 \times 2 + 7 = 15$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x^3+x} - x = \sqrt{1^3+1} - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -2x^3 + 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -2x^3 = +\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3x^3 - 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3x^3 = +\infty$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|3-x|}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{-(3-x)}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x-3}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{6}$, car $(x > 3 \Rightarrow 3 - x < 0)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2x^2+x}{x^2+4} = \frac{2 \times 2^2 + 2}{2^2 + 4} = \frac{5}{4}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-x}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)}}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{\frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)}} = +\infty$
car : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x+1 = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x-1 = 0^+$ et $x > 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-x^2}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x-x^2) \times \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x(1-x) \times \sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1-x) \times \sqrt{x} = 0$, car $(x > 0)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2+1} + x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+1}+x)(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-x} = 0$,
car $(\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2+1} - x = +\infty)$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x}-1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2(1+\frac{2}{x})}-1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x|\sqrt{(1+\frac{2}{x})}-1}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x\sqrt{(1+\frac{2}{x})}-1}{x+1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(-\sqrt{(1+\frac{2}{x})}-\frac{1}{x})}{x(1+\frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{(1+\frac{2}{x})}-\frac{1}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} = -1,$$

car ($\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$ et $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$)

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x+6}-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{x+6}+3)}{(\sqrt{x+6}-3)(\sqrt{x+6}+3)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+6}+3)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} == \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+6}+3}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos x - \sin x}{\cos x \times x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (\cos x - 1)}{\cos x \times x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \times \frac{-(1-\cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$= 1 \times -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ car } (\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1 \text{ et } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2-5x+4}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(x-1)}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x - 1 = 3$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2}-\sqrt{1-x^2})(\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2})}{x(\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{x(\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3x}{x^2+2|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3x}{x^2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3x}{x(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{3}{x-2} = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ car } (x < 0)$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - \sin 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - 2 \sin x \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x (1-\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \sin x \times \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = 0 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0,$$

car ($\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$)